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28 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

18 Danielle A. Singer, and Project Therapy, LLC
19 (d/b/a Therapy Threads), individually and on
behalf of others similarly situated

Case No.: _____

20 Plaintiffs,

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

21 v.
22
23 FACEBOOK, INC.,

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

24 Defendant.

25
26
27
28 CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

1 Plaintiffs Danielle Singer and Project Therapy, LLC (d/b/a Therapy Threads), individually and
 2 on behalf all others similarly situated, hereby file suit against Facebook, Inc., and allege the following:

3 **INTRODUCTION**

4 1. Facebook, Inc. (“Facebook”) is a social media company that “generate[s] substantially
 5 all of [its] revenue from advertising.”¹ In 2017, Facebook earned approximately \$40 billion from
 6 advertising revenue.²

7 2. The core of Facebook’s business is its large purported user base, which ostensibly
 8 enables advertisements placed on Facebook.com to reach a large number of people. Facebook claims
 9 to have 2.13 billion monthly active users globally, with over 240 million monthly active users in the
 10 U.S. alone.³

11 3. Before advertisers make a purchase, Facebook represents that their advertisements can
 12 potentially reach a specified number of people (“Potential Reach”). Facebook defines “potential reach”
 13 as “an estimation of how many people are in an ad set’s target audience.”⁴ Depending on the
 14 demographic targeting selected by the advertiser, the Potential Reach is often millions of people.
 15 Facebook also represents that the advertisement will reach an estimated number of people per day
 16 (“Estimated Daily Reach”). The Estimated Daily Reach is based, in part, on the audience size or
 17 Potential Reach. According to Facebook, Estimated Daily Reach “gives you an idea of how many of
 18 the people in your target audience [or Potential Reach] you may be able to reach on a given day.”⁵

19 4. These foundational representations are false. Based on publicly available research and
 20 Plaintiffs’ own analysis, Facebook overstates the Potential Reach of its advertisements. For example,
 21 based on publicly available data, Facebook’s purported Potential Reach among the key 18-34 year-
 22 old demographic in every state exceeds the actual population of 18-34 year-olds. Based on a

23 ¹ Facebook, Inc., Annual Report (Form 10-K) for 2017 Fiscal Year, at 41 (Feb. 1, 2018).

24 ² *Id.*, at 43 (Feb. 1, 2018).

25 ³ See *Facebook’s Ads Manager*, available at <https://www.facebook.com/adsmanager/creation>
 (last accessed August 1, 2018)

26 ⁴ See “*About potential Reach*”, available at <https://www.facebook.com/adsmanager/creation>

27 ⁵ See *What are “Potential Reach” and “Estimated Daily Reach?”*, available at
 28 <https://www.facebook.com/business/help/717368264947302/?ref=u2u> (last accessed August 1,
 2018)

1 combination of publicly available research and Plaintiffs' own analysis, among 18-34 years-olds in
2 Chicago, for example, Facebook asserted its Potential Reach was approximately 4 times (400%) higher
3 than the number of real 18-34 year-olds with Facebook accounts in Chicago. Based on a combination
4 of publicly available research and Plaintiffs' own analysis, Facebook's asserted Potential Reach in
5 Kansas City was approximately 200% higher than the number of actual 18-54 year-olds with Facebook
6 accounts in Kansas City. This inflation is apparent in other age categories as well.

7 5. Facebook's own former employees have confirmed the problem. For example, a former
8 Facebook employee who worked in the infrastructure/mapping team, (Confidential Witness 1), stated
9 that those who were responsible for ensuring the accuracy of the Potential Reach at Facebook were
10 indifferent to the actual numbers and in fact "did not give a sh--." This former employee further stated
11 that the" Potential Reach" statistic is "like a made-up PR number." Another former Facebook
12 employee (Confidential Witness 2), stated that Facebook does not care about the accuracy of
13 information related to the number of users so long as advertising revenue is not negatively affected.
14 And a third former Facebook employee (Confidential Witness 3), stated that Facebook was not
15 concerned with stopping duplicate or fake accounts in calculating Potential Reach.

16 6. Because Facebook has inflated its Potential Reach, Plaintiffs and putative class
17 members purchased more advertisements from Facebook and paid a higher price for advertisements
18 than they otherwise would have. Plaintiffs and putative class members accordingly seek compensation
19 and injunctive relief for violations of California’s Unfair Competition Law and for restitution.

JURISDICTION

21 7. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)
22 because this is a class action wherein the amount in controversy exceeds the sum or value of
23 \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, there are more than 100 members in the proposed class,
24 and at least one member of the class of Plaintiffs is a citizen of a state different from a Defendant.

25 8. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant Facebook, Inc., because Facebook,
26 Inc., is headquartered in California, and conducts business in the state of California.

27 9. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331(b) because a substantial part
28 of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in, were directed to, and/or emanated

1 from this District. Venue is also proper because Facebook's terms of service require that claims be
 2 resolved "exclusively in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California or a state court
 3 located in San Mateo County...."⁶

4 **PARTIES**

5 10. Plaintiff Danielle Singer is a citizen and resident of the state of Kansas. Plaintiff owns
 6 and operates a business, Project Therapy, LLC, under the trade name Therapy Threads in the state of
 7 Kansas. The primary business activity of Therapy Threads is the selling of aromatherapy fashionwear,
 8 sold online through the United States.

9 11. Project Therapy, LLC is a limited liability company registered to do business in the
 10 state of Kansas.

11 12. Defendant Facebook, Inc., is incorporated in Delaware, and its principal place of
 12 business is 1 Hacker Way, Menlo Park, CA 94025.

13 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

14 13. Facebook is one of the largest social media companies in the world. It owns and
 15 operates Facebook.com, as well as Instagram and the WhatsApp Messenger service.

16 14. In 2017, Facebook saw its revenues from online advertisements reach approximately
 17 \$40 billion.⁷

18 15. In marketing its online advertisement services, Facebook claims that more than
 19 2 billion people use Facebook every month.⁸ Additionally, in its Ads Manager, Facebook has claimed
 20 that 240 million of those active users are located in the United States.⁹

21 16. Facebook defines a Monthly Active User (MAU) as a "registered Facebook user who
 22 logged in and visited Facebook through [Facebook's] website or a mobile device, or used [Facebook's]
 23 Messenger application (and is also a registered Facebook user), in the last 30 days as of the date of

24
 25 ⁶ Facebook, *Statement of Rights and Responsibilities*, <https://www.facebook.com/terms> (last accessed: Jan. 9, 2017).

26 ⁷ Facebook, Inc., Annual Report (Form 10-K) for 2017 Fiscal Year, at 41 (Feb. 1, 2018), at 43.

27 ⁸ Facebook, Inc., Annual Report (Form 10-K) for 2017 Fiscal Year, at 41 (Feb. 1, 2018), at 34.

28 ⁹ See Facebook's *Ads Manager*, available at <https://www.facebook.com/adsmanager/creation> (last accessed August 1, 2018).

1 measurement. MAUs are a measure of the size of our global active user community.”¹⁰

2 17. Audience size is an important factor when advertisers determine where to spend
 3 marketing dollars. Indeed, Potential Reach and Estimated Daily Reach are the only information
 4 Facebook provides to advertisers regarding the anticipated performance of the ad campaign prior
 5 purchasing an advertisement. Moreover, user inflation can skew an advertiser’s decision making,
 6 which is frequently based on the anticipated reach of the advertising campaign, or “Potential Reach.”¹¹

7 18. Reach inflation can have “real consequences for an advertiser’s overall
 8 communications plain.”¹² For advertisers, “Facebook Ads Manager functions as a tool for an advertiser
 9 to plan, budget, buy and optimize their own campaigns across Facebook platforms.”¹³

10 19. Among the most important—if not the most important—demographic for advertisers
 11 is the 18-34 year-old audience. This is because younger audiences are generally believed to have less
 12 brand loyalty and more disposable income.¹⁴

13 **I. Facebook’s Representations to Advertisers**

14 20. In describing the advantages of advertising on its website, Facebook tells advertisers
 15 that “[t]wo billion people use Facebook every month.”¹⁵

16 21. Facebook touts the reach of its platform, telling advertisers “Show your ads to more
 17 people in more places. Improve your reach by running your ads across Facebook, Instagram, and
 18 Audience Network.”¹⁶

19 22. Facebook makes these representations when advertisers purchase advertisements from
 20 Facebook, which they do through Facebook’s “Ads Manager.”

21 ¹⁰ *Id.* at 36

22 ¹¹ “Facebook Audience Inflation a Global Issue-Ad News Study”, AdNews (September 8, 2017)
 23 available at <http://www.adnews.com.au/news/facebook-audience-inflation-a-global-issue-adnews-study> (visited July 16, 2018).

24 ¹² Video Advertising Bureau, “Facebook’s Reach (on Reach), Miscalculations in the Age of
 25 Precision”, p. 19, September 2017, available at <https://www.thevab.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Facebooks-Reach.pdf> (accessed August 6, 2018).

26 ¹³ *Id.*

27 ¹⁴ See e.g., Weinman, Jaime J. (2012). “Television’s mid-life crisis.” *Maclean’s*. 125 (27): 72

28 ¹⁵ Quoted from <https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads> (accessed August 13, 2018).

¹⁶ *Id.*

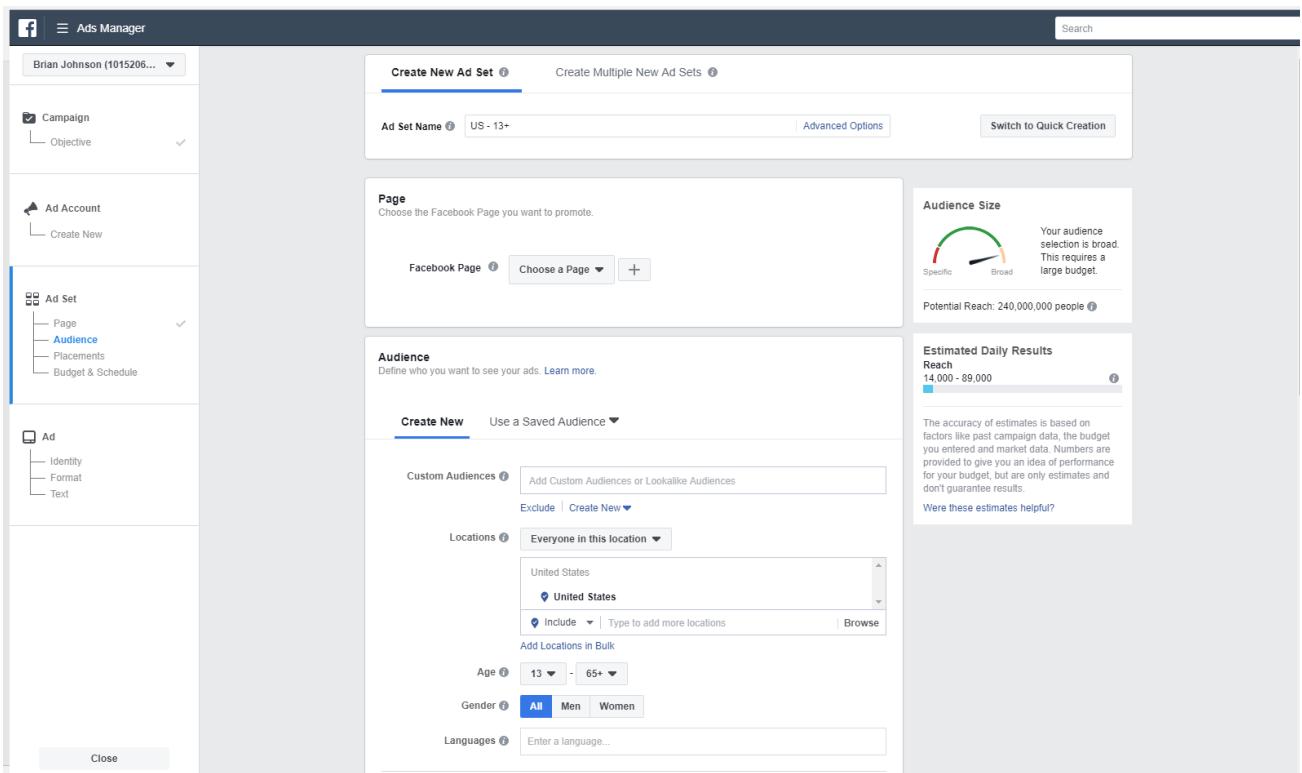
1 23. The terms on the “Ads Manager” are part of Facebook’s contract with advertisers.

2 24. The “Ads Manager” provides only two data points related to audience size, “Potential
3 Reach” and “Estimated Daily Results Reach.” The Estimated Daily Results Reach is derived in part
4 from the Potential Reach audience size. Facebook’s Estimated Daily Reach “gives you an idea of how
5 many of the people in your target audience [or Potential Reach] you may be able to reach on a given
6 day.”¹⁷

7 25. The Potential Reach and the Estimated Daily Results Reach are part of Facebook’s
8 contract with advertisers.

9 26. On the “Ads Manager,” advertisers can target their advertisement to users of different
10 demographics. *See Figure 1.* Using the demographic criteria on “Ads Manager,” advertisers can target
11 people in various locations, age ranges, or genders.

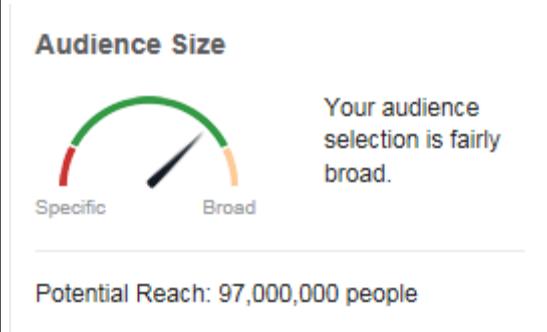
12 **Figure 1**



27 17 *See What are “Potential Reach” and “Estimated Daily Reach?”*, available at
28 <https://www.facebook.com/business/help/717368264947302/?ref=u2u> (last accessed August 1,
2018)

27. Regardless of the demographic criteria used to target the advertisements, the “Ads Manager” shows a graphic with the audience size based on the criteria that advertisers selected. *See Figure 2.*

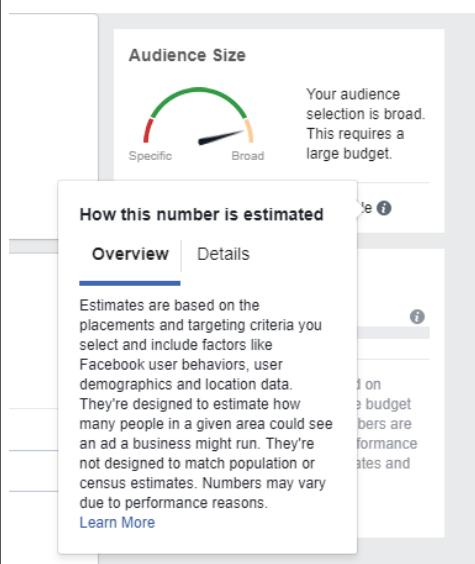
Figure 2



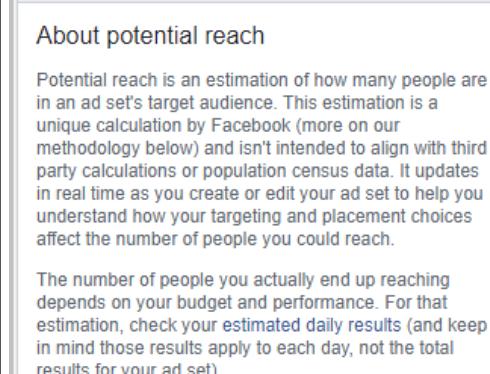
28. Below the audience size graphic, the “Ads Manager” states “Potential Reach: _____ people.” See Figure 2. The “Ads Manager” displays the “Potential Reach” statistic before the advertiser purchases the advertisement.

29. Facebook consistently represents that the Potential Reach is a measurement of actual *people*, not just accounts.

30. When an advertiser clicks on the “i” icon next to the Potential Reach, Facebook’s website states, “Estimates are based on the placements and targeting criteria you select and include factors like Facebook user behaviors, user demographics and location data. They’re designed to estimate how many *people* in a given area could see an ad a business might run. They’re not designed to match population or census estimates. Numbers may vary due to performance reasons.” (emphasis added) See Figure 3.

1 **Figure 3**

12 31. When an advertiser clicks on “Learn More” for potential reach, Facebook’s website
 13 states, “Potential reach is an estimation of how many *people* are in an ad set’s target audience.... It
 14 updates in real time as you create or edit your ad set to help you understand how your targeting and
 15 placement choices affect the number of *people* you could reach.” (emphasis added) *See Figure 4.*

17 **Figure 4**

24 32. Facebook’s Advertiser Help Center states that the “Potential Reach is an estimation of
 25 the potential number of people your ads could reach.”¹⁸

28 18 Quoted from <https://www.facebook.com/business/help> (accessed August 13, 2018).

1 **II. Facebook's Potential Reach is Inflated**

2 33. According to Census data, the U.S. population numbered over 320 million individuals
 3 in 2017, with just over 250 million adults over 18 years old.¹⁹

4 34. Facebook represents to advertisers a Potential Reach of 230 million monthly active
 5 users over the age of 18 in the U.S.²⁰

6 35. According to a 2018 survey from the Pew Research Center, 68% of U.S. adults, aged
 7 18 and over, use Facebook.²¹ Based on this 68% figure, only 170 million U.S. adults have a Facebook
 8 account. Thus, Facebook represents to advertisers that it has approximately 35% more users in the
 9 United States than it actually does.

10 36. Using the usage rate estimate provided by Pew Research Center, Facebook's Potential
 11 Reach is inflated with respect to the 18 years and over demographic in the four largest states, as set
 12 forth below:

<u>State</u>	<u>Estimated Actual Facebook Users²²</u>	<u>Facebook's Claimed Reached²³</u>	<u>Inflation Rate</u>
California	20.7 million	30 million	45%
Texas	14.2 million	21 million	48%
Florida	11.4 million	16 million	40%
New York	10.6 million	16 million	50%

18 37. Even more inflated is the key marketing demographic of young adults aged 18-34,
 19 where the U.S. population in 2017 numbered just under 76 million.²⁴ Facebook represents to
 20

21 ¹⁹ See United States Census Bureau's "American Fact Finder" available at
 22 https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=PEP_2017_PEPAGESEX&prodType=table (last accessed August 1, 2018).

23 ²⁰ See Facebook's Ads Manager, available at <https://www.facebook.com/adsmanager/creation> (last accessed August 1, 2018)

25 ²¹ Pew Research Center, March 2018, "Social Media Use in 2018".

26 ²² These figures are based on the U.S. Census Bureau's estimated demographic size and
 27 accounting for the national average of Facebook participation as determined by Pew Research's
 28 polling data of 68%.

27 ²³ See Facebook's Ads Manager, available at <https://www.facebook.com/adsmanager/creation> (last accessed August 1, 2018)

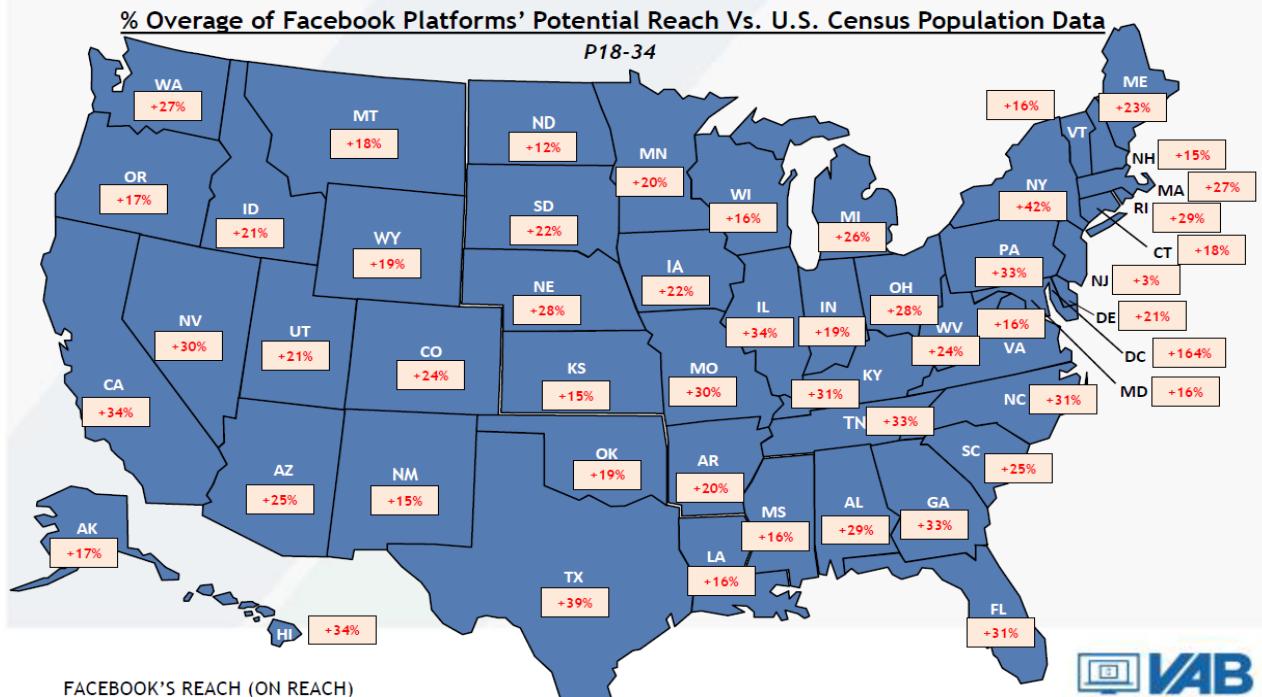
28 ²⁴ See United States Census Bureau's "American Fact Finder", available at

advertisers that it can reach 100 million people in this age category.²⁵ Accordingly, Facebook claims that it can reach 24 million more people in this demographic than actually exist. Additionally, according to Pew Research only 80% of this demographic actually use Facebook.²⁶ Thus, only 61 million 18-34 year-olds are actually using Facebook, resulting in a nationwide inflation rate of 64%.

38. Publicly available research has shown that the Potential Reach for 18-34 years-olds is not only overstated at a national level but exceeds the U.S. Census Population Data in every state. *See Figure 5.*²⁷

Figure 5

In **Every** State, Facebook Claims They Can Reach More P18-34 Residents Than What Is Reported By The U.S. Census Bureau



https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=PEP_2017_PEPS_YASEXN&prodType=table (last accessed August 1, 2018).

²⁵ See Facebook's Ads Manager, available at <https://www.facebook.com/adsmanager/creation> (last accessed August 1, 2018)

²⁶ Pew Research Center, March 2018, "Social Media Use in 2018".

²⁷ Video Advertising Bureau Report, at 13.

1 39. The difference between Facebook's Potential Reach and U.S. Census Bureau statistics
 2 can be illustrated at the metropolitan level as well. For example, the following chart provides examples
 3 of the massive inflation of Facebook's claimed Potential Reach in selected cities:

4 40. Other examples²⁸ from September 2017 for the 18-34 year-old demographic include:

City	18-34 year-old Census Pop.	Facebook's Claimed Reach	Inflation Rate
Dallas	379,567	1,200,000	216%
Houston	645,229	1,800,000	179%
Los Angeles	1,125,300	2,700,000	140%
New York	2,305,171	4,100,000	78%
Philadelphia	459,386	1,100,000	139%
Phoenix	410,220	720,000	76%
San Antonio	401,801	690,000	72%
San Diego	434,646	760,000	75%
San Jose	256,343	490,000	91%

11 41. Because not every 18-34 year-old has a Facebook Account, the discrepancy between
 12 Facebook's Potential Reach for the 18-34 year-old demographic and the Census Population does not
 13 capture the full extent to which Facebook's Potential Reach is overstated.

14 42. For example, Plaintiffs commissioned their own survey to determine the percentage of
 15 18-34 years old in Chicago who have a Facebook account. The survey found that 59% of 18-34 year-
 16 olds in Chicago have Facebook accounts. In September 2017 in Chicago, Facebook's Potential Reach
 17 was 1,900,000. However, the Census Population for 18-34 year-olds in Chicago was only 808,785.²⁹
 18 Thus, based on this comparison alone, Facebook's Potential Reach for 18-34 years old in September
 19 2017 was 2.35 times the Census Population.

20 43. The inflation of Facebook's Potential Reach is even more dramatic when compared to
 21 the survey. In 2017, based on the survey described above, approximately 485,000 actual Chicago
 22 residents between 18-34 had Facebook accounts. Therefore, when Facebook represented that the
 23 "Potential Reach" for this demographic was 1,900,000, it was almost 4 times that true number of
 24 people potentially reached.

25 44. A similar analysis reveals dramatic inflation of the Potential Reach number in Kansas

27 ²⁸ See Video Advertising Bureau Report, at 14.

28 ²⁹ *Id.*

1 City. Among the 18-54 year-olds demographic in the Kansas City metropolitan area, Facebook claims
 2 advertisements placed on its marketplace have the potential to reach 1.4 million people.³⁰

3 45. But the 18-54 demographic in the Kansas City metropolitan area only consists of
 4 approximately 1 million people.³¹ And even then, based on survey data commissioned by the Plaintiff
 5 only 70% of that demographic has Facebook accounts. This puts the inflation rate in Kansas City at
 6 100%.

7 **III. Former Facebook Employees Confirm the Problem**

8 46. Former Facebook employees have acknowledged that Facebook did not care about the
 9 accuracy of its “Potential Reach” statistic.

10 47. When asked about Facebook’s reach numbers, Confidential Witness 1, a data rating
 11 and labeling specialist formerly employed at Facebook, stated that the Potential Reach statistic sounds
 12 “like a made-up PR number” and that it was “fluff”. When asked if Facebook cared about getting
 13 these numbers right, Confidential Witness 1 stated that those who were responsible for ensuring the
 14 accuracy “did not give a sh--.”

15 48. When directly asked about potential inflation of Facebook’s user base, Confidential
 16 Witness 2, a former Engineering Lead with Facebook, stated that Facebook does not care about the
 17 accuracy of information related to number of users so long as advertising revenue is not negatively
 18 affected. Confidential Witness 2 believed that number of Facebook purported users – and therefore
 19 the Potential Reach – is inflated.

20 49. Confidential Witness 3, a former Operations Contractor with Facebook, stated that
 21 Facebook was not concerned with stopping duplicate or fake accounts. Confidential Witness 3
 22 explained that Facebook primarily relied on ad hoc written complaints from Facebook users and
 23 ineffective algorithms to assure accuracy. Generally, Confidential Witness 3 claimed Facebook was
 24 only concerned with accounts created for nefarious purposes and Facebook turned a blind eye to other

25
 26 ³⁰ See Facebook’s Ads Manager, available at <https://www.facebook.com/adsmanager/creation>
 (last accessed August 1, 2018)

27 ³¹ See United States Census Bureau’s “American Fact Finder”, available at
 28 https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_SF1_QTP2&prodType=table (last accessed August 1, 2018).

1 non-unique individual accounts.

2 **IV. Facebook's User Base Inflation Is Material**

3 50. Advertising purchasers, including Plaintiffs, viewed the “Potential Reach” as an
4 important statistic because it means that more individuals could potentially view their advertisement.

5 51. Facebook’s misrepresentation of the Potential Reach of its advertisements induced
6 advertising purchasers, including Plaintiffs, to continue purchasing advertisements, and to purchase
7 additional advertisements, because purchasers believed that more people could potentially be reached
8 by their advertisements than possibly could have been.

9 52. Facebook’s misrepresentation of the Potential Reach of its advertisements induced
10 advertising purchasers, including Plaintiffs, to pay more for Facebook advertising than they otherwise
11 would have been willing to pay.

12 53. Facebook’s misrepresentation of the Potential Reach of its advertisements thereby
13 distorted the market price for its advertising by artificially increasing the price of Facebook
14 advertising, causing advertising purchasers, including Plaintiffs, to pay more than they otherwise
15 would have paid.

16 54. Facebook’s misrepresentation of the Potential Reach of its advertisements provided
17 Facebook with an unfair competitive advantage over other online advertising platforms, such as
18 YouTube, LinkedIn, and Twitter.

19 **PLAINTIFFS’ EXPERIENCES**

20 55. Plaintiff Danielle Singer (“Singer”) owns and operates Plaintiff Project Therapy, LLC
21 d/b/a Therapy Threads (“Therapy Threads”).

22 56. Therapy Threads is an online business that sells aromatherapy fashionwear and
23 accessories, including scarfs, jewelry, and essential oils.

24 57. During the period starting in October 2013 and ending in April 2018, Plaintiff Singer
25 ran advertising campaigns on Facebook for Therapy Threads.

26 58. Over this time period, Plaintiffs spent over \$14,000 on advertisements with Facebook.

27 59. In purchasing the advertisements with Facebook, Plaintiffs relied on the accuracy of
28 Facebook’s “Potential Reach” and “Estimated Daily Results Reach” in determining their online

1 advertising strategy.

2 60. Plaintiff Singer ran nationwide campaigns for various age demographics, as well as
 3 campaigns targeted at specific large metropolitan areas, including, but not limited to, Austin, Chicago,
 4 Dallas, Denver, Kansas City, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, New York, San Diego, San Francisco, and
 5 Phoenix.

6 61. As noted above, Facebook's Potential Reach is vastly inflated at the state and local
 7 levels.

8 62. This inflation impacted the Potential Reach and Estimated Reach of Plaintiffs'
 9 advertising campaigns on Facebook.

10 63. For example, in Chicago's 18-34 year-old demographic, U.S. census data showed a
 11 population of 808,785 while Facebook's Potential Reach showed 1,900,000 in September of 2017.
 12 This is an inflation rate of 135%. Plaintiffs purchased advertising campaigns on Facebook for the
 13 Chicago metropolitan area for nearly the identical demographic 18-35 year-olds the following month
 14 in October 2017.

15 64. Even this calculation understates the level of inflation in Chicago, since not everyone
 16 in the demographic has a Facebook account.

17 65. Based on Plaintiffs' own research, only 59% of the 18-34 year-olds in Chicago have a
 18 Facebook account. This means the real number of available 18-34 year-olds in the Chicago
 19 metropolitan area is closer to 500,000.

20 66. To take another example, Plaintiffs purchased multiple advertising campaigns in the
 21 Kansas City metropolitan area, the metropolitan area where Plaintiffs reside.

22 67. The Kansas City metropolitan area has a total population of approximately 2.1 million,
 23 based on the 2016 Census, and approximately 1 million of that population is between the ages of 18-
 24 54.

25 68. Based on Plaintiffs' own surveys, only 70% or approximately 700,000 18-54 year-olds
 26 in the Kansas City metropolitan area have Facebook accounts. But Facebook claims to be able to reach
 27 twice that number – 1.4 million 18-54 year olds as of July 2018.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

69. Plaintiffs re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein all of the allegations contained above.

70. Pursuant to the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(3), Plaintiff asserts claims on behalf of the following “Class”: All persons or entities who, from January 1, 2013, to the present (“Class Period”), had an account with Facebook, Inc., and who paid for placement of advertisements on Facebook.com. Excluded from the Class are Defendant, any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest, and Defendant’s officers, directors, legal representatives, successors, subsidiaries, and assigns. Also excluded from the Class is any judge, justice, or judicial officer presiding over this matter and the members of their immediate families and judicial staff.

71. This action has been brought and may properly be maintained as a class action as it satisfies the numerosity, commonality, typicality, adequacy, and superiority requirements of Rule 23(b)(3). Plaintiffs seek to represent an ascertainable Class, as determining inclusion in the class can be done through Facebook's own records.

72. Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend the Class definition if discovery and further investigation reveal that the Class should be expanded, divided into subclasses, or modified in any other way.

73. Although the precise number of Class members is unknown and can only be determined through appropriate discovery, Plaintiffs believe, and on that basis alleges, that the proposed Class is so numerous that joinder of all members would be impracticable as Facebook sells millions of advertisements annually to hundreds of thousands or even millions of advertisers.

74. Questions of law and fact common to the putative Class predominate over questions affecting only individual members, including *inter alia*:

a. Whether Facebook made material misrepresentations about its advertising services, including misrepresenting its Potential Reach; and

b. Whether Facebook breached its contractual duty to perform competently and with reasonable care by providing its inflated Potential Reach.

28 75. Plaintiffs are members of the putative Class. The claims asserted by Plaintiffs in this

1 action are typical of the claims of the members of the putative Class, as the claims arise from the
2 same course of conduct by the Defendant and the relief sought is common.

3 76. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the members
4 of the putative Class, as their interests are coincident with, and not antagonistic to, the other
5 members of the putative Class.

6 77. Plaintiffs have retained counsel competent and experienced in both consumer
7 protection and class action litigation. Plaintiffs' counsel has experience litigating some of the largest
8 and most complex consumer class actions, including numerous consumer class actions in the
9 Northern District of California.

10 78. Certification of the Class is appropriate pursuant to Fed. Rule of Civil Procedure
11 23(b)(3) because questions of law or fact common to the respective members of the Class
12 predominate over questions of law or fact affecting only individual members. This predominance
13 makes class litigation superior to any other method available for the fair and efficient adjudication of
14 these claims including consistency of adjudications. Absent a class action it would be highly
15 unlikely that the members of the Class would be able to protect their own interests because the cost
16 of litigation through individual lawsuits might exceed the expected recovery.

17 79. A class action is a superior method for the adjudication of the controversy in that it
18 will permit a large number of claims to be resolved in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and
19 without the unnecessary hardship that would result from the prosecution of numerous individual
20 actions and the duplication of discovery, effort, expense, and the burden of the courts that individual
21 actions would create.

22 80. In the alternative, the Class should be certified pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil
23 Procedure 23(b)(2) because:

24 a. The prosecution of separate actions by the individual members of the proposed class
25 would create a risk of inconsistent adjudications, which could establish incompatible
26 standards of conduct for Facebook;
27 b. The prosecution of individual actions could result in adjudications, which as a
28 practical matter, would be dispositive of the interests of non-party class members or

which would substantially impair their ability to protect their interests; and

- c. Facebook has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the proposed Class, thereby making appropriate final and injunctive relief with respect to the members of the proposed Class as a whole.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
CALIFORNIA UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW,
CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 17200, *et seq.*³²

81. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference herein all of the allegations contained above.

82. Facebook violated California’s Unfair Competition Law (UCL), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17200 et seq., by engaging in the fraudulent and unfair business acts and practices alleged previously, and as further specified below.

83. Facebook's misrepresentation of the Potential Reach of advertisements constitutes a fraudulent practice under the UCL, as it deceived Class members into believing that their advertisements could potentially reach more people than their advertisement could actually reach.

84. Facebook fails to disclose to advertisers the extent to which the Potential Reach statistic is inflated. This omission constitutes a fraudulent practice under the UCL, as it deceived Class members into believing that their advertisements could potentially reach more people than their advertisement could actually reach.

85. Facebook's failure properly to audit and verify the accuracy of its Potential Reach statistics before disseminating them to Class members is unethical, unscrupulous, and substantially injurious to advertising purchasers, and thus constitutes an unfair practice under the UCL. The harm these practices caused to Plaintiffs and the Class members outweigh their utility, if any.

86. Facebook should have known that its Potential Reach was inaccurate and inflated, and had Facebook properly audited and verified its Potential Reach, it would have known that the

³² Pursuant to Facebook's terms of service, the laws of the State of California govern "any claim" that arises between Facebook and its users, "without regard to conflict of law provisions." Facebook, *Statement of Rights and Responsibilities*, <https://www.facebook.com/terms> (last accessed: August 13, 2018).

Potential Reach is inaccurate and inflated. The Potential Reach inflation would have been caught by a reasonable auditing and verification process.

87. Facebook's failure to employ reasonable auditing and verification procedures gives it an unfair competitive advantage, as it allowed Facebook to provide advertising services at a lower cost and made those advertising services appear to be more effective than they were.

88. Plaintiffs have standing to bring these claims under the UCL because they were injured and lost money or property, including but not limited to money paid for Facebook advertisements, as a result of Facebook's fraudulent and unfair business practices. Among other things, Plaintiffs would not have bought as much advertising services if Facebook had not disseminated an inflated Potential Reach statistic, and Plaintiffs would have paid a lower price for the advertising services they did purchase.

89. Pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203, Plaintiffs seek equitable relief to prevent the continued use of Facebook's unfair and fraudulent practices and to restore to the Class all money Facebook may have acquired by means of its fraudulent and unfair business practices.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
QUASI-CONTRACT CLAIM FOR RESTITUTION

90. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference herein all of the allegations contained above.

91. Plaintiffs seek restitution in quasi contract.

92. Facebook's inflated Potential Reach made advertising on its platform appear more effective and valuable than it really was—leading Plaintiffs and the Class to pay more money to Facebook for advertising services than they otherwise would have paid.

93. Facebook knew about, accepted, and benefited from Plaintiffs' and Class members' purchase of these advertising services.

94. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Facebook to benefit from its inaccurate and inflated Potential Reach calculation and the persistent failure to correct the error.

95. To avoid injustice, Plaintiffs and the Class accordingly seeks restitution and/or disgorgement of profits in an amount to be proven at trial.

96. Plaintiffs will likely amend their complaint to assert claims for breach of contract, at which point Plaintiffs will seek restitution in quasi-contract as an alternative to those contract claims in the event the parties' agreements for advertising services are found not to cover Facebook's provision of information regarding Potential Reach and Estimated Reach.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs Danielle Singer and Project Therapy, LLC (d/b/a Therapy Threads), on behalf of themselves and the Class, seek the following relief:

A. An order certifying this action as a class action under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, defining the Class as requested herein, appointing Cohen Milstein Sellers & Toll PLLC, as Class Counsel, and finding that Plaintiffs are proper representatives of the Class requested herein.

B. Plaintiffs request injunctive relief. Awarding injunctive and other equitable relief as is necessary to protect the interests of the Class, including: (i) an order prohibiting Facebook from engaging in the wrongful acts described herein; (ii) requiring Facebook to engage third-party auditors to conduct audits and evaluations of Facebook's purported user base and its Potential Reach, and ordering them to promptly correct any problems or issues detected by these auditors, and (iii) requiring Facebook to disclose any further inaccuracies with respect to its user base in a timely and accurate manner.

C. Plaintiffs also request damages, restitution, attorneys' fees, statutory costs, and such other and further relief as is just and proper. Plaintiffs seek attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure 1021.5.

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs hereby demand trial by jury in this action of all issues so triable.

DATED: August 15, 2018 Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Charles Reichmann
Charles Reichmann

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